

## DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for 1844

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]



## THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, November 17, 1843.

## The Convention.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the convention held at this place yesterday to select a delegate to represent this judicial district in the democratic national convention. Taking all things into consideration, the convention was very well attended—sufficiently, at all events, to give an indubitable expression of the wishes and feelings of the democracy of this judicial circuit.

The spirit that prevailed in the convention was of the right sort. Every resolution published among the proceedings was unanimously adopted, and we can refer to those resolutions with pride as evincing sound views and correct democratic feeling. While they express a preference for Martin Van Buren in unequivocal terms, they are yet tainted with not even the appearance of ill feeling towards any other individual spoken of for the presidency.

The subject of electors it will be seen has been left to the people. The time was so short that the matter had been at all agitated, that most of the delegates came here without knowing the wishes of their constituents on the subject. It was therefore determined to refer the matter back to the people, who, it is hoped, will take the first opportunity to speak out on the subject.

## Michigan Election!

## A Great Democratic Triumph!

We have no later news from Michigan than is given in the Chicago Democrat of Wednesday. A correspondent of the Democrat writes: "Not a county heard from but has given a democratic majority! From present appearances Barry's majority for governor cannot be less than SIX THOUSAND. All our congressmen are triumphantly elected, and the legislature will be democratic by an overwhelming majority; and it is more than probable the whigs are 'shouted.'"

## Governor of New Jersey.

The legislature of New Jersey, in joint meeting on the 27th ult., elected David Haines, Esq. (dem.) of Sussex county, governor, over William Pennington, (whig.) of Essex, and of "broad seal" memory, by a vote of 46 to 28—being a strict party vote.

Remarking on this election the Washington Globe says, "It seals William Pennington's prospects for governor of New Jersey; for the people of that state will now form a new constitution, which will take the election of governor from the legislature, elected by counties laid off by the whigs so as to give themselves the ascendancy, and give it directly to the people, who will not elect any man governor who has used the seal of the state to certify a falsehood, as did Gov. Pennington in 1837, when he certified that whig members of congress were elected from the state, and affixed the state seal to the certificate."

## Counterfeit Auditor's Warrants.

The Shawanecwa Gazette warns the people of that and the surrounding counties to be on their guard in taking auditor's warrants. It says, "A pack of designing knaves and villians, located some place in the southern part of our state, have procured the printing of a large amount of blank warrants, and after counterfeiting them in various ways, are busily engaged in putting them into circulation in this county, in Hardin, Pope, Macon, Johnson, Union, Alexander, Perry, Monroe, &c. One of the following description was placed in our hands for inspection a few days since: \$87—No. 400—Payable to A. Phillips, in part pay for his services as member of the General Assembly, session 1842 and '43. Counterfeited and registered: James Shields, Auditor, M. Carpenter, Treasurer. The line at the bottom of the warrants, authorizing 6 per cent. interest, having a line drawn over it with a pen. The filling up is evidently done by one person, the imitation good, and calculated to deceive. The bordering of the counterfeit is materially different from those on the genuine, and to those acquainted with them will be apparent."

## The Mysteries of Paris.

This is the title of a popular French work, by Eugene Sue, which has created a great excitement in the novel-reading world. A translation of it is now in the course of publication at the office of the New World, in N. York and will be completed in ten weekly numbers, at 12½ cents each or \$1 cash in advance for the whole—or 5 copies for \$4, or 10 copies for \$7.

The "Mysteries of Paris" is said to be the most distinguished romance of modern times, as may be supposed from the fact that the author refused 100,000 francs for the copy-right of the publication of the tenth number. The author displays a powerful intellect in the arrangement. "No one can foresee from the commencement, what is to be done. The author delights in taking his readers by surprise, and bringing an adventure to a termination which they could not anticipate," and in point of morality we are assured the work is unexceptionable.

The work was translated by Henry C. Deming, esq., and the first edition of 10,000 copies of the first three numbers have already been exhausted, but another is prepared. Persons wishing to procure it must address post-paid, J. Winchester, 30 Ann street, New York.

The trial of James M. Philips has been set down for next Tuesday.

## Association of Texas.

A great deal of feeling is beginning to be manifested in the southern states, and particularly in Louisiana, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The designs which it is known England has for some time meditated upon Texas, have alarmed the south, and they are beginning to look around for measures to secure their safety. If England obtains a foothold in Texas, with their position in Canada and the Bahama Islands, and the British construction of the "fugitive article" of the Webster treaty, it is feared she will not only have all the means of enticing slaves from the United States, but also of exciting a servile war in the south and south west. The safety of the south, it is therefore urged, demands that Texas should be admitted into the Union.

To give the project a still more plausible coloring, it is further extended that Texas belongs of right to the United States. The treaty with France, concluded on the 30th April 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, is referred to show that all that territory which is now known as Texas was ceded to this country as part and included within the boundaries of Louisiana. And although, by the treaty with Spain of 1819, the boundaries of Louisiana were fixed as they are at present, and all the territory west of Louisiana was ceded to Spain, it is insisted that our government have not a right to cede to a foreign power any portion of this country, and the constitution of the United States, as well as the opinion of Mr. Clay, are quoted to establish the position.

Thus far the argument seems clear enough, but subsequent events it must be conceded have at least weakened if not annihilated it. Although the people of Texas might at one time have demanded of the government of the United States to restore to them the rights of free citizens guaranteed them by the constitution, they never did so; but, on the contrary, they declared themselves free and independent, and their independence was acknowledged by the United States. The citizens of Texas cannot, therefore, with any grace, now ask our government to restore to them their rights; however just their claim may at one time have been; nor can we see how the government of the United States could justify, in the eyes of civilized nations, an armed intervention to reassert her claim to Texas.

The only manner, then, it appears to us, in which Texas can be annexed to the United States, is by mutual agreement between the two countries—by treaty; and Texas having already asked to be admitted into the Union, and the request having been denied, it is not reasonable to suppose that she will renew the request. If, therefore, the United States wish to have Texas annexed to the Union, they must now in their turn invite her to enter, after having once rudely closed the door on her.

That an attempt will be made, and at the very next session of congress, to have Texas annexed to the United States, is beyond question. Nearly all the south will come to Washington strongly favorable to the project. The north, and particularly the northeast, on the other hand, will meet it with a vigorous opposition. And there is just reason to apprehend that the discussion of this question will yet give rise to such scenes as were not equalled in even the celebrated Missouri controversy, and which may seriously endanger the existence of the Union itself.

## Important from Mexico.

Santa Anna, it appears, is about to have a flare up with John Bull. Late New Orleans papers give accounts of a misunderstanding that has arisen between the British representative at Mexico and the Mexican government, the circumstances of which are given by the Picayune as follows: On the 11th Sept., the anniversary of the victory gained by Santa Anna over the Spaniards at Tampico, a hall was given at the palace in the city of Mexico, and all the foreign ministers invited. The ballroom was superbly ornamented, and among other decorations were the trophies won by Mexico from the Spaniards and Texans. Upon the entrance of Mr. Doyle, the British charge d'affaires, he inquired the meaning of them, and being answered that they were trophies, very naturally was led to a closer examination of them. Upon inspection he found that the "English Jack" was stuck up among the flags taken by the Texans. He immediately addressed himself to Mr. Bocanegra, the minister of foreign affairs, and asked an explanation of the occurrence. The minister replied that the Jack was taken from the Texans, and on that account alone had been placed among the trophies. Mr. Doyle expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, but added he must request the flag should be taken down, and not wishing the affair should attract public attention, he was willing it should be done while the company were at supper. Bocanegra consulted with Santa Anna on the subject, and assured Mr. Doyle it should be taken down next day. Mr. Doyle was not satisfied with this promise, and Santa Anna not feeling disposed to accede to Mr. Doyle's demand, this gentleman retired from the hall, followed by all the British subjects present. The next day Mr. Doyle addressed a note to the government, demanding that the flag should be taken down, and, as a satisfaction for the insult, should be hoisted in the public square and saluted with twenty-one guns. To this no satisfactory reply was given, and notes were exchanged until the 27th, which is another national fête, and the salade reception being open that day, Mr. Doyle was informed that the "Jack" still remained in the same place; upon which he immediately sent the British consul-general with two merchants as witnesses, to see if it was actually the case. Finding it to be so, he addressed a note to the government, saying that his diplomatic relations with the government of Mexico ceased from that moment until further orders from his government. To this note it appears that the Mexican government has returned a very insulting communication. Such is the state of the case. Mr. Doyle's despatches have gone to England in the steamer which sailed on the 1st Oct., and he had also despatched a man-of-war, which happened to be at Vera Cruz, to Bermuda and Jamaica with despatches for the admiral. Thus rests the affair, and the citizens of Vera Cruz are apprehensive that the first news that they will have will be the arrival of a British fleet.

*The Acquittal of Vinyard.*—We observe with pleasure that the Wisconsin papers are determined, as far as they are concerned, to share none of the disgrace brought upon that territory in consequence of the acquittal of Vinyard. The Milwaukee Democrat speaks of it as a most "disgraceful" affair, and the Racine Advocate concludes an article in reference to the trial with the following emphatic remarks:

"This murder was perpetrated in the upper house of the territorial legislature, almost during its session, in open day, before twenty witnesses; by one of the highest officers of the territory. The criminal is first permitted to go at large on bail, then indicted for manslaughter, and finally acquitted of even that by a jury!—This will forever remain a foul blot upon our territory. We do hereby, and shall at all times, pronounce the transaction a crime. We enter our protest against the decision of the court and jury; and we hope that Vinyard, although he has escaped the legal punishment due to his crime, will never escape the effect of public opinion and the public abhorrence of this bloody tragedy."

*Portable Flouring Mill.*—The editor of the Albany Argus, during a short visit to New York recently, took a glance at the fair of the American Institute. He thus describes one of the many articles he saw:

One of the articles we had time to examine was a portable flouring mill, made at Bridgeport, Conn. It embraces one run of stone, and is turned by horse power, and the inventor will warrant that it will make as good flour as the best mill at Bridgeport. One of these portable mills, the cost of which is only \$110, with the use of two horses, will turn off 27 barrels of flour a day. Another, the cost of which is the trifling sum of \$60, with one horse, will turn off 13 barrels a day. The construction is simple; and the machinery easily kept in order. When the vast prairies of the great west become studded with farms and settlements, an invention of this kind will be almost priceless. These water power is wanting; but this desideratum will supply the means of manufacturing flour as cheaply at their very door, and we should think with far more economy than by the use of water privileges. It is well known that ordinary grist mills cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000; but one of these, at a cost of \$110, would subserve the purpose of half the cost of the ordinary grist mill. It is also so portable, only weighing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, that every farmer could grind his own flour on his own premises, with as much convenience as he can now thrash his wheat.

*A Legal Paradox.*—The Utica (N. Y.) Gazette tells the following: "An ejectment case, tried at the circuit court, presented this result. The defendant paid for a piece of ground by per acre. There was a dispute about the boundary and his neighbor sued him. It was found he had purchased without coming on the disputed territory. He was beaten. He then recovered back from his grantor on his warranty part of his purchase money. A new trial was obtained in the ejectment suit and he is now successful in that. So that, in the first place, he gets back which he did not buy; in the next place, makes another man pay him for it; and, finally, holds both the lands and the money. This goes beyond the famous cracked kettle case, in which the borrower said he should prove, firstly, that he never had it; secondly, it was cracked when he got it; and, thirdly, that it was whole when he returned it."

*An Earthquake in Massachusetts.*—A Massachusetts paper says the houses in the town of Canton, Sharon, Stoughton, Easton, and South Dedham were shaken on Tuesday morning, as the people supposed, by an earthquake. The first sound was like a heavy explosion, but it continued like the rumbling of thunder for upwards of a minute, and then died away. The houses were sensibly shaken, the doors jarred open, and dishes on the breakfast table rattled.

*Chas. E. Mitchell Pardoned.*—Gov. Bouck, of New York, on the 26th ult., pardoned Charles E. Mitchell, ex-member of congress, who was sent to the state prison for forgery. He had been confined nearly a year. The cause assigned for the pardon is his rapid decline of consumption, which it is supposed will soon terminate his existence.

The Philadelphia Times says a tailor named Henry Black, and his customer, one Samuel Walters, quarrelled in South street and had a fight recently, in which the latter whipped the former twice, because he would not make two pairs of trousers for him out of one small piece of cloth. The tailor said he could not. His customer taught him by making two breeches of the piece within an hour.

The last instance of absent mindedness occurred at Canandaigua a few nights since, as we learn from a friend. As a party of ladies and gentlemen were waiting for the Western train to come to the city. It being then past midnight, they observed a genteel looking fellow who had for some time been asleep on one of the settees in the eating house at Canandaigua, get up and proceed towards the door with a spit box in his hand, which he had taken up from the floor, thinking it was his hat. When at the door he made several unsuccessful efforts to fit it on his head; but finding it not suited to his cranium, he rubbed his forehead with an exclamation of "damn it," and went back and deposited it on the floor, took his hat and sneaked out of the room, to the no small amusement of the company.

*What some call Luck.*—One person will swallow penknives and live on many years; while another, in eating, gets a small piece of liver in his windpipe and dies. One has the shaft of a gig passed completely through his body and recovers; another only runs a thorn into his hand and no skill can save him. One is thrown fifty or a hundred feet down a cliff, and survives; another has his neck broken by a mere overture in his gig, on a smooth plain. We have lately seen an aged and healthy minister who fell from the belfry of a common steeple to the ground a few years ago; but we have also seen a lady die, in consequence of falling down gently, on a level floor. So that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle always to the strong. —*Phila. Argus.*

## Democratic Convention.

In pursuance of public notice, a democratic convention of the delegates representing the several counties composing the ninth judicial circuit in the state of Illinois, convened at the Court house in Ottawa, La Salle county, on the 16th of Nov., A. D. 1843, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to represent said judicial circuit in the national democratic convention to be held in Baltimore in May next to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States—when said meeting was called to order by Wm. Reddick, Esq., and thereupon, Thomas Hartzell, Esq., of Putnam co., was appointed chairman of the convention, and Martin Ballou, of Bureau co., secretary.

On motion of O. Peters, Esq.,  
Resolved, That the delegates from the several counties composing the ninth judicial circuit produce their credentials as such county shall be called, and that the secretary register their names.

When the following delegates appeared and took their seats in the convention.

La Salle county.—Wm. Chumassers, John S. Armstrong, Wm. Reddick, and A. J. Galloway.

Kendall.—Titus How and Geo. A. Southworth.

De Kalb.—Wm. A. Sanger and Eli Barnes.

Ogle.—Edwin S. Leland, Maj. D. F. Hitt and Abraham Hoos.

Bureau.—Martin Ballou and John Long.

Peoria.—Norman H. Purple, Onslow Peters, Asen Woodruff, and Lorenzo Leland.

Marshall.—Silas Ramsey and J. M. Shannon.

Putnam.—Thomas Hartzell.

On motion of N. H. Purple,

Resolved, That no person shall be considered nominated or elected delegate to the Baltimore convention unless he receive a majority of all the votes of this convention.

The convention then proceeded to the election of a delegate to represent the ninth judicial circuit in the democratic national convention, to be held at Baltimore in May next; whereupon John V. A. Hoos, of LaSalle co., was unanimously elected as delegate, and George A. Southworth a substitute with power to fill any vacancy.

The following resolutions were offered by O. Peters, Esq., of Peoria, and adopted:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, and that, relying on the "sober second thought" of the people, with him for our candidate, we enter upon the contest of 1844 with assurance of success.

Resolved, That the delegate this day selected by this convention to attend the national democratic convention to be held in Baltimore in May next to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States, be instructed to vote for Martin Van Buren as the candidate for president and to use all fair and honorable means to procure his nomination.

The following resolution was offered by Norman H. Purple, Esq., of Peoria:

Resolved, That the delegate to the Baltimore convention, elected by this convention, be instructed to vote in said convention for the nomination of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for vice president of the United States.

Which resolution was, on motion, amended by striking out the words "James K. Polk, of Tennessee," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky," which resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in case Richard M. Johnson should decline being a candidate for nomination for vice president, the delegate to the national convention is hereby instructed to use all fair and honorable means to procure the nomination of James K. Polk as the candidate for vice president.

The following resolutions were offered by N. H. Purple, Esq., of Peoria, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is the undoubted right of the democracy of each state to determine the time and manner of selecting delegates to represent them in the national convention, and that delegates elected to said convention according to the established usages of the democracy of the state which such delegates represent, are of right entitled to seats in said convention, and that the national convention, when assembled should determine, by a majority of votes of all other questions relative to the organization and the mode of voting of said convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the democrats of the counties of the ninth judicial circuit to hold meetings to express their opinions in regard to the manner most suitable to be adopted for the nomination of electors of president and vice president.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the democratic papers in this circuit, and in the State Register, and Globe.

THOMAS HARTZELL,  
Chairman.

MARTIN BALLOU,  
Secretary.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

## Kendall County.

At a meeting held pursuant to public notice in Yorkville, Kendall county, on Saturday the 11th inst., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the convention in Ottawa on the 16th day of November, to elect a delegate to represent the 9th judicial circuit of the state of Illinois in the Baltimore convention on the 4th Monday of May next, Mr. Wm. Cowdry was called to the chair, and NORMAN DONOX appointed secretary.

On motion of Titus How, Esq., it was moved that two delegates be sent to represent the county of Kendall, in which motion the house concurred. Titus How, Esq., and A. B. Smith, Esq., being nominated were duly elected to represent Kendall county in said convention, and also that either of said delegates be authorized to fill vacancies, should any occur. It was further

Resolved, That the delegates from Kendall be, and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means for the election of a delegate who will use his influence in said convention for the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice President.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Chicago Democrat and Ottawa Free Trader.

WM. COWDRY, Chairman.

N. DONOX, Sec'y.

## Putnam County.

At a meeting of the democracy of Putnam county, convened at the court house in Hennepin, Nov. 7, 1843, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to attend a convention to be held at Ottawa, for the object of electing a delegate to represent this district in the democratic national convention to be held in Baltimore.

## The meeting was called to order by Aaron

Bascom, Esq., when G. W. MINIER was appointed chairman, and E. F. PULSIFER secretary.

THOMAS HARTZELL, Esq., was then elected a delegate for the above object.

It was considered by the meeting as best to instruct their delegate as to their preference for the different candidates for President and Vice President, and that he vote in accordance with the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the honesty and integrity of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, and we recommend them to the democracy of Illinois as candidates for President and Vice President, to be supported at the next presidential election.

After some further remarks from several gentlemen, it was thought best to appoint a Central Corresponding Committee, to consist of five.

Whereupon, Thomas Atwater, Thomas Hartzell, John Pulsifer, Aaron Bascom and Loring Pickering were elected such committee.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to the office of the Ottawa Free Trader, with a request to publish the same.

G. W. MINIER, Chairman.

E. F. PULSIFER, Sec'y.

## La Salle County.

Pursuant to public notice the democrats of La Salle county assembled at the court house in Ottawa, on Tuesday the 14th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a district convention to select a delegate to the democratic national convention at Baltimore in May next.

On motion, WILLIAM STADEN, Esq., was appointed chairman, and JOHN HISE secretary.

On motion of L. Leland, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to recommend to the meeting the names of six suitable persons to act as delegates to the approaching district convention.

The chair appointed the following persons said committee: L. Leland, S. Eaton, John S. Armstrong, James O'Connor, and J. D. Wixom.

The committee after a short retirement, recommended the following persons: William Stadden, Wm. Chumassers, John S. Armstrong, S. Crook, John Hise, and A. J. Galloway; who were accepted by the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Hise, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed at this meeting to attend the district convention on the 15th inst., be and are hereby instructed to vote for such a person as a delegate to the national convention who will cast his vote in favor of Martin Van Buren as the democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of each state to select their delegates to the national convention in such a manner as may by them be deemed proper, and that the manner of voting in said convention be left for that body to decide.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Ottawa Free Trader, Chicago Democrat and Peoria Press.

JOHN HISE, Secretary.

WM. STADEN, Chairman.

## Encounter between a Bear and a Walrus.

The bears, when hungry, seem always on the watch for animals sleeping on the ice, and endeavor, by stratagem, to approach them unobserved, for on the smallest disturbance, the animals start through holes in the ice, which they take care to be near, and thus evade pursuit. One sunny day, a walrus of nine or ten feet in length rose in a pool of water not very far from us, and after looking around, drew his greasy carcass upon the ice, where he rolled about for a time, and at length laid himself down to sleep. A bear, which had probably been observing his movements, crawled carefully upon the ice on the opposite side of the pool, and began rolling about also, but apparently more with design than amusement, as he progressively lessened the distance that intervened between him and his prey. The walrus suspicious of his advances, drew himself up, preparatory to a precipitate retreat in the water, in case of a nearer acquaintance with his playful but treacherous visitor: on which the bear was instantly motionless, as if in the act of sleep; but after a time began to lick his paws, and clean himself, and occasionally to enroach a little more upon his intended prey. But even this artifice did not succeed; the wary walrus was far too cunning to allow himself to be entrapped, and suddenly plunged into the pool: which the bear no sooner observed than he threw off his disguise, rushed toward the spot, and followed him in an instant in the water, where I fear he was disappointed of his meal.—*Beechey's Voyage to the North Pole.*

The following from the Franklin Planter's Banner, is no doubt what it purports to be—a fish story:

*An Odd Fish.*—Mr. Alphonso Carlin, a gentleman of this parish, who is fond of adventure, informs us that a few weeks since, when on a sea shore excursion, towards the River Sabine, in company with two or three other persons, he captured a fish of a very extraordinary species. It was of a flat shape, about 14 feet long, with a tail something like that of an ox; about 18 feet in width with large fins, which it used like wings, and a mouth of a curved shape about three feet long! It had two spiral trunks or horns, one on each corner of the mouth. He says after he had put a bullet in it, the monster flew at his boat, mouth wide open, and with its grizzly horns protruding in front, its tail slashing the air and water, and its fins playing on each side, it struck terror into his crew. By a mere miracle he escaped by fending off with an oar, as a broadside was fired down its throat! After much difficulty it was captured and an ineffectual attempt was made by five men to haul him ashore. He thinks it must have weighed upwards of 3,000 lbs.

## Important Foreign News.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 5th inst., having left Liverpool on the 19th ult. She brought a large number of passengers.

The most important items of intelligence she brings are the arrest of O'Connell and the dispersion of the Cloutarf meeting in Ireland. The Cloutarf meeting had been appointed to take place on the 7th ult., but in the afternoon of that day a proclamation was issued by the government authorities forbidding it to be held. Immediately thereupon another proclamation was issued by O'Connell recommending to the Irish people to obey the government proclamation, lest by disobedience they might give a pretext for violent measures by government; but in consequence of the lateness of the hour at which these proclamations were issued, a very considerable gathering took place at Cloutarf, which was dispersed by the military. No blood was shed, but it caused a fewish excitement.

The arrest of O'Connell took place on the 14th. The particulars are thus given in an extra from the office of the N. Y. Herald:

Mr O'Connell, and his son, M. J. O'Connell, were arrested, on Saturday, Oct. 14, upon warrants issued by Judge Burton, on information sworn before him on the day previous. An announcement to this effect having been made in the Dublin Evening Mail, of the preceding evening, very great excitement was caused, and hundreds were assembled about the head police office, making anxious inquiries. The parties on duty there, however, replied that they knew nothing on the subject.

Mr. O'Connell remained at his house, in Merrion Square, and, having received the sacrament, was waited upon, at half-past nine, by Mr. Kemmis, the crown solicitor, who informed him that informations had been lodged and warrants issued against him and his son, who was at the same time with him; and requested to know at what hour he would attend, with bail, at Judge Burton's chambers. The hour fixed was three o'clock; and, shortly before that time, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, with Mr. Cornelius McLoughlin and Mr. Jeremiah Dunne, arrived at Judge Burton's house. A few other friends subsequently arrived; but the proceedings were altogether of a very private nature.

Mr. O'Connell having called on the crown solicitor for copies of the informations, which were refused, his solicitor delivered in a demand to be supplied with the same. Mr. O'Connell then requested to see the information on which the warrant was issued; and, having coolly read it over, said he was ready to give the bail required, and entered into recognizances, himself in £1,000, and Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Dunne in £500 each, to answer a charge of conspiracy and misdemeanor on the first day of term. Mr. John O'Connell having done the same (the same gentleman being bail in both cases), the crown solicitor gave to each the copies of the information required, which he said he could not before, as the bail was not then perfected.—The parties then retired.

Mr. O'Connell immediately caused the following address to be issued:

## TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"Beloved fellow countrymen!—I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters, namely, that I have this day given bail to answer to a charge of 'conspiracy and other misdemeanors,' the first day of next term. I make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquility.—Any attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrous; certainly would be criminal and mischievous.

"Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me.

"Be not tempted by any body to break the peace, to violate the law, or to be guilty of any tumult or disturbance. The slightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our beautiful and otherwise triumphant cause.

"If you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I entreat you to do, patiently, quietly, and legally, I think I can pledge myself to you, that the period is not far distant when our revered Sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College Green.

"Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of Repeal hitherto has a direct contrary effect. This attempt will also fail, unless it be assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people.

"Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant.—I have the honor to be, your ever faithful servant,

## "DANIEL O'CONNELL."

"Merrion Square, Oct. 14, 1843."

It appears that the arrests are to have a very wide scope, including several editors of journals, and the gentlemen connected with the working of the association. The magistrates were instructed by the government to remain in their offices all they received intimation from the Castle that their attendance was no longer required.

It was generally believed, that warrants were to be immediately issued against the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Most Rev. Dr. Hale, and Lord French.

The aggressive move on the part of the Government produced a Sunday meeting at Hulton Green, which was attended by Mr. Alderman, Grace, Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray, and other local agitators. Mr. John O'Connell (his father being in the country) made a speech, in the course of which he said his father had sent him that day to ask, were they frightened or alarmed? (Loud and long continued cries